

FAR FROM DEAD

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE SHERMAN
A MUCH-ALIVE MAN.

Rumor That Was Given Wide Circulation Yesterday Flatly Contradicted by Last Night's Dispatches.

STEAMER PARIS AT SANTIAGO

WITH THE DISTINGUISHED OHIO
STATESMAN ON BOARD.He Was Resting Easy at 7 o'clock,
His Condition Having Improved
Since Leaving Jamaica.

NOW EXPECTED TO RECOVER

WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE
CRUISER CHICAGO ON FRIDAY.And the War Ship Will Immediately
Leave Caimanera for the United
States—Effect of False Rumor.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 21, 7 p. m.—There is no truth in the statement, published in the United States and cabled back here, representing that John Sherman is dead. It is incomprehensible how these reports originated.

The American line steamer Paris, Captain Frederick Watkins, arrived here this evening before dark, and it was immediately reported that Mr. Sherman was not only alive, but better, resting easily and expected to recover. He will be transferred, if all goes favorably, to the United States cruiser Chicago on Friday. The cruiser is now coaling at Kingston, Jamaica.

EFFECT OF THE FALSE REPORT.

Officials and Others Did Not Question
Truth of the Rumor.Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
WASHINGTON, March 21.—The statement in a dispatch from Caimanera, Cuba, printed in the New York Telegram this afternoon and telegraphed over the country that John Sherman had died of pneumonia on board the American line steamer Paris while en route from Kingston, Jamaica, was accepted here and abroad as a reliable report. A man was reported as not expected to live, and when the announcement of his death came through a responsible news association no one here doubted its authenticity. The supposed death of Mr. Sherman was discussed in the departments, in the clubs, hotels and other public places. Many tributes were paid to the Ohio statesman. Members of the diplomatic corps who knew Mr. Sherman when he was secretary of state cabled the report of his death to their governments, and Secretary Hay prepared an announcement to be cabled to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States abroad. Mr. Hay's cablegram contained a brief eulogistic sketch of Mr. Sherman's career and ordered the officials to display the United States flag at half mast over their embassies and consulates for a period of ten days. When the news came to-night from Santiago de Cuba that Mr. Sherman was alive and likely to recover Secretary Hay stopped the cablegrams.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Sedition has official Washington been more completely stirred by conflicting emotions than it was to-day by the announcement first, of the death of Hon. John Sherman, and then by the contradiction of that report. In a few hours, the one relief which was as marked as was the sorrow produced by the other. The first report, which came from New York, was received at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was circulated in the departments just before they closed for the day. The announcement seemed to follow naturally the other cablegrams of the day stating that the venerable statesman's condition had grown worse since yesterday and there was a universal expression of regret and, in many cases, of personal distress, over the news. Cabinet ministers, senators and members of the House, expressed deep sorrow, speaking, not only in terms of admiration and respect for the ex-senator's public career, but dwelling with loving kindness upon his personal character.

THE CONTRADICTION.
The contradiction of the first report did not arrive until 8:30 o'clock. It came to the Associated Press in the shape of a positive statement from Santiago, made in the knowledge that the report of the senator's death had been circulated. This dispatch was immediately given as wide circulation in the city as it was possible for it to receive at that hour. Secretary Hay was placed in possession of a copy of the dispatch, as was also Mr. Sherman's family. "A most marvelous condition of affairs," remarked the secretary. He then proceeded to express his great relief that the first news was not confirmed.

The news of the reported death of Mr. Sherman took many persons, friends and others, to his house, on K street. Among others who were congregated there when the reporter of the Associated Press called were the former private secretaries of Senator Sherman, Mr. Babcock and Mr. Vail, as well as Miss Kate Wilcox, a niece, and Mrs. Col. Charles Hoyt, whose husband was a cousin of Senator Sherman. They and others present read the dispatch stating that the senator was still alive with trembling joy.

The reading of the glad message had scarcely been concluded by those present, when Mrs. McCollum, the adopted daughter of Senator and Mrs. Sherman, burst into the room, accompanied by the daughter of General Miles. They had received the news through a telephone message from the Associated Press while at General Miles's house and had hurried over to impart it to the rest of the family. "It has been a trying day," said Mrs. McCollum, "but all is well again." Indeed, there were heartfelt rejoicings and thanksgivings on the part of all those who had assembled at the house when they realized it was true that the invalid was better and might yet be restored to them.

MRS. SHERMAN NOT INFORMED.
Mrs. Sherman is the one person of the ex-senator's household who suffered neither from the first announcement or rejoiced over the second. She was not informed of either. Mrs. Sherman has been quite ill from a paralytic attack for several months, and had never been informed even of the

ex-senator's serious illness for fear of its effect upon her. It was felt, when the news of his death came to-day, that it would have to be broken to her, but all hesitated to make the announcement. It was ultimately decided to postpone the sad duty until to-morrow. She was thus saved the shock.

Already many telegrams of condolence and personal calls of sympathy had been received at the house. Prompt efforts were taken by the Associated Press to inform the prominent officials of the administration and others of the safe arrival of Mr. Sherman at Santiago, and it was with a feeling of genuine gratification and satisfaction that this news was received, supplemented by an expression of hope that Mr. Sherman would entirely recover.

When the report of Mr. Sherman's death was first circulated to-day an Associated Press reporter called at the Sherman residence. He was received by Mrs. McCollum, who was asked if the latter was confirmed. She said: "Yes, I have heard from the State Department that he is dead." Mrs. McCollum added that she did not know where the State Department received this information.

At 12:30 o'clock to-night Mr. McCollum, the husband of ex-Secretary Sherman's adopted daughter, said nothing had been received at the house from friends aboard the Paris regarding the invalid's condition. Secretary Long received word to-day from Captain Cooper, of the cruiser Chicago, saying that vessel had met the Paris, on which ex-Secretary Sherman is a passenger, off Kingston, Jamaica. The Chicago was dispatched by the Navy Department to Kingston to bring Mr. Sherman to the United States immediately, as the Paris was not expected to return with her excursionists for some time. The Chicago, however, did not reach Kingston in time, but upon meeting the Paris made arrangements to take Mr. Sherman off the latter vessel on Friday, the change to be made at Caimanera, a few miles east of Santiago. Captain Cooper's dispatch was as follows: "Met Paris yesterday off Kingston bound for Santiago. Coal here. Take Sherman on board Friday." Fearing the harm which might result from a sudden change from the climate of the West Indies to a northern latitude, the family are considering the advisability of having Mr. Sherman taken to Tampa, Fla., for a time. After remaining there until he is well on the road to recovery he can be brought to Washington, stopping possibly for some days at Fortress Monroe as to become gradually accustomed to the change in temperature.

Where the Rumor Came From.
NEW YORK, March 21.—A special from Caimanera, Cuba, to the Evening Telegram reports the death of John Sherman on board the steamer Paris.JOHN T. SHAYNE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED
BY HARRY H. HAMMOND.Former, Who Is a Chicago Politician,
Was Dining with Latter's Divorced
Wife in the Auditorium Cafe.

CHICAGO, March 21.—John T. Shayne, a wealthy furrier, and a prominent Democratic politician, was shot and probably fatally wounded this afternoon by Harry H. Hammond, a tailor. The shooting occurred in the cafe of the Auditorium annex, where Shayne was sitting at lunch with Mrs. Hammond, the divorced wife of Hammond, who was seated for some time when Hammond walked into the cafe, stood for a few minutes and went out. In about ten minutes he returned and, standing inside the door, deliberately pulled off his gloves and then, walking quickly up to Shayne, who was sitting with his back toward him, drew a revolver and fired. The bullet struck Shayne in the chest, between the legs of his chair and fell to the floor. As he was trying to rise Hammond fired a bullet into his back. Shayne fell under the table and Hammond, pulling up the tablecloth, deliberately fired two more bullets into his chest. He then walked out into the office of the hotel where he stood waiting the arrival of an officer. He was quickly placed under arrest and taken to Harrison-street station, where he declined to make any statement. Shayne, who is a widower, had been in company with Mrs. Hammond a great deal since her divorce from Hammond, and there was talk of an approaching marriage between them. To-night, when it was thought that Shayne's death was a certainty it was proposed that he should be married to Mrs. Hammond before his death. Later, however, the physicians declared that Shayne had a fatal wound and his life and the proposed wedding was postponed. Mrs. Hammond secured a divorce from Hammond nearly a year ago on the ground of habitual drunkenness. No cause for the shooting is known unless it can be attributed to Hammond's jealousy of his wife's popularity.

All three bullets struck Shayne in the back and it was at first the opinion of the doctors that his death was inevitable in a short time. Later, however, they declared that he had a chance if blood poisoning does not set in.

BRITONS TOO SLOW.

Americans Awarded Contract for a
Military Bridge in the Sudan.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—An erecting gang from the Pencoys iron works will be sent to Africa, for the purpose of building a bridge across the Atbara river, in the Sudan, near Khartoum. The seven spans of the bridge, with a total length of 1,100 feet, have already been shipped. The order was placed with the Pencoys iron works by the British War Office, less than six weeks ago, the company agreeing to build the structure in seven weeks. The Pencoys Company was given preference over the English bridge builders because the latter had stated that it would require seven months to complete the structure. The British War Office before fall in order to facilitate the operations of General Kitchener against the Mahdists.

OLD BOILER EXPLODES.

Destroys a Sawmill, Kills Three Men
and Wounds Three More.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 21.—Word was received here to-day of the explosion of the sawmill boiler at the plant of Hudson Shuss, near Mattie, fifteen miles north of Cumberland, killing Philatus Wink, Daniel Snyder, Jr., engineer, and a man named Shuss, who was a sawyer, and wounding Whitfield. The boiler had been in use many years. The fly wheel, weighing about a ton, was thrown a great distance. The big steel saw was broken into bits. Snyder was horribly crushed and blown about one hundred feet and Wink's head was blown off. John Snyder's condition is serious. The mill was almost entirely obliterated. Sixty minutes within ten feet of the boiler, escaped with a broken leg.

WOMEN BURNED

ANOTHER FIRE HORROR, RESEMBLING
THE NEW YORK DISASTER.Members of a Women's Lodge of Mac-
cabees Confronted with a Wall of
Flame in an Omaha Building.

SOME LEAPED TO THE STREET

AND OTHERS ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE
BY THE SINGLE STAIRWAY.Two Dead, Several Probably Fatally
Injured and About a Score Maimed,
Burned and Bruised.

WERE GIVEN LITTLE WARNING

AND BECAME PANIC-STRICKEN WHEN
THEY SAW THEIR DEADLY PERIL.Failed to Remember the Fire Escape
and Dashed to the Windows—The
Disaster Caused by an Explosion.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—Comparatively insignificant in material destruction, but appalling in its harvest of death and suffering, was a fire that partially destroyed the Patterson block at Seventeenth and Douglas streets this afternoon. Two of its victims have already passed away, others are not expected to live, and about twenty are suffering from broken limbs and burned and lacerated flesh.

Mrs. THOMAS TAYLOR.
Mrs. ANNA SCHAMEL.
—Injured—
Mrs. C. F. BROUSIE, face and hands
burned.Mrs. A. KING, face badly burned.
Mrs. A. L. SAMUELSON, face and hands
severely burned, both wrists broken.
MAY SAMUELSON, five years old, burned
on hands and face.Mrs. G. D. WILSON, face, hands and
shoulders burned.
Mrs. J. C. HOLT, face and hands burned,
injured internally, may die.Mrs. MARY HOPKINS, face badly burned.
Mrs. MARY SULLIVAN, hands and face
severely burned.
Mrs. W. A. REX, hand and face severely
burned.Mrs. ED. SCHINER, face, body and hands
burned, but cut on head; will probably
die.
Mrs. FRETCH, South Omaha, face and
hands burned.Mrs. A. A. SMITH, face and hands badly
burned; injuries probably fatal.
Mrs. E. ALLEN, face and hands
burned, cut by glass.Mrs. THOMAS THORNTON, face and
hands burned severely.
WALTER SCOTT, hands and face severely
burned.STEVE WILLIAMS, five years old, face
and hands burned.
FIRMAN WILLIAM GUIDER, overcome
by smoke and falling from ladder, internal
injuries; will probably die.LIEUT. JAMES ADAMS, injured about
hips by falling down stairs.
HARVEY TURNER, a character, who
was a group of happy women, busy with
the affairs of the secret orders with which
they were affiliated, were in a moment brought
face to face with death. Six seconds later
seven of them lay burned and bleeding on
the pavement, to which they had dropped
forty feet below, and the others were se-

verely injured in their desperate dash to the single pair of stairs that led to safety. The blaze started just after 3 o'clock from a gasoline stove explosion in a room in the rear of the third floor of the building and next to the elevator shaft. The fire spread rapidly until it had spread to the adjoining apartments and the entire floor was filled with smoke and flame. About twenty members of the Women's Lodge of Maccabees were attending a committee meeting in the waiting room in the front of the middle of the building. They were unconscious of danger until a janitor threw open the door and told them to get out before the flames cut them off. The warning came too late. The fire swept through the door and down the single stairway. The nearest door to the street through the building opened and reached the street with hands and faces burned and blistered. The rest faced a solid wall of flame. There was a fire escape at the south front of the building, but not one of them seems to have thought of it. They rushed panic-stricken to the windows through which the smoke was already pouring in foot-thick puffs. The fire was scarcely a foot behind them. It caught their clothing and scorched their faces with increasing intensity.

In another instant the spectators, attracted by the clouds of smoke, were horrified to see one after another spring from the open windows and fall heavily to the pavement. Not one arose. They lay inert and apparently lifeless until carried into the office of a physician across the street. Most of them were bleeding from severe cuts and bruises, and all were burned until their torn and blackened skin hung in shreds. In a few minutes all except Mrs. Taylor recovered consciousness and physicians and nurses hastily summoned, did all that was possible to relieve their sufferings. As fast as hasty dressings could be applied the victims were taken to the Clarkson Hospital in connection with the body of Mrs. Taylor was taken to the morgue and others whose injuries were less severe were treated at neighboring drug stores and at the offices of down-town physicians.

PROPERTY LOSS NOT LARGE.

Aside from the fatalities and the injuries to persons the fire was not a serious one. Few of the losers are able to place an exact estimate on their losses, but the total will not exceed \$50,000. The loss on the building is less than half that sum and aside from that the heaviest losers are the proprietors of the Boston store, who had a large surplus stock in the basement of the block. The loss of the various secret societies that occupy the halls on the second and third floors is largely by water and smoke and is difficult to estimate. One lodge of the A. O. U. W., two lodges of Red Men, two lodges of the Degree of Honor, four lodges of Maccabees and several other regalia and various items of furniture. The building is insured up to the 80 per cent. clause and most of the other losses are largely covered by insurance. The Patterson building was erected in

1883 and has been largely used for society meetings. The present management, the McCague Investment Company, carries \$20,000 insurance, which will more than cover the loss, equally distributed among the Royal Secret Society, Citizens, Glens Falls and Spring Garden Companies. The first floor was occupied by the Joyce millinery store, Robert Wilkins's shoe store, Kelsey & Seabrook, decorators, and the Central Labor Union. The loss on these stocks is small and covered by insurance. In the basement the Boston Store Company had stored goods to the value of \$25,000, which were badly water-soaked. On this stock was carried \$6,000 insurance. The army of the Thurston Rifles, Company L, First Nebraska Volunteers, now serving at Manila, was thoroughly soaked, but most of the property was taken off. They carried \$2,000 insurance. The Central Labor Union will lose a few hundred dollars.

MAY BE OVERTHROWN.

President of Bolivia in Danger of Defeat by Insurgents.

LIMA, Peru, March 21.—Dr. Zolio Flores, who has just arrived here from Bolivia, said, in the course of an interview to-day that the President of Bolivia, who, with the troops, is now within the wall of Oruro, besieged by the federalists or insurgents, could not longer maintain the position. He must either surrender, or must either fight or withdraw from Oruro, if, indeed, he will not be compelled to disperse his troops. The insurgent army, in the opinion of Dr. Flores, is every way superior, and existing conditions cannot be prolonged beyond the first fortnight in April. Dr. Flores believes implicitly in the triumph of the revolutionary movement.

TWO FAMOUS MEN MEET

"HOW DO YOU DO, MR. PRESIDENT?"
SAID THOMAS B. REED.

"How Do You Do, Mr. Speaker," Replied William McKinley, as He Landed on Jekyll Island.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 21.—President McKinley rests to-night on Jekyll Island, the beautiful winter club home of a number of Eastern millionaires on St. Simon's sound, ten miles up the coast from Brunswick. With him are Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. McKinley, and Mrs. McKinley. He is the guests of ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, whom the President promised to visit last year. In another cottage on the island is Speaker Thomas B. Reed. All persons in any way concerned in their presence at Jekyll Island, positively and unreservedly that the visit of the two rival political leaders at the same time is a mere coincidence. Whether any improvement of their strained personal or political relations will be one of the accidents of their inevitable meeting on Jekyll Island, no one can predict. The speaker probably will leave Jekyll to-morrow afternoon or Wednesday and the presidential party Wednesday forenoon.

The run of the presidential train here from Thomasville over the Plant system was rapid and without incident. A committee from the Jekyll Island Club, comprising Secretary Bliss, Author Thomas Nelson Page, Cable Promoter J. A. Scrymgeour and Coal Operator Joseph Stickney, of Philadelphia, welcomed the President, and assisted by Mayor Adams and another Mayor Crovatt, escorted him to the island. The President was greeted with a few cheers, which he slightly acknowledged by lifting his hat when he emerged from the train and assisted Mrs. McKinley to the carriage which took them to where the revenue cutter Volcano lay in waiting. Another small volley of cheers broke forth as the boat cast off and started on the trip to Jekyll. Speaker Reed, some club members and a score of pretty girls in summer frocks were at the water's edge to greet the presidential party. His big speaker's characteristic, his hands behind his back and his head thrown back and upward. When the President walked ashore Mr. Reed smilingly raised his hat and said:

"How do you do, Mr. President."
Mr. McKinley acknowledged the greeting with a low bow and "How do you do, Mr. Speaker."

The President and Mrs. McKinley entered a carriage and drove away. Late in the afternoon the President and Vice President Hobart went out driving. The stay of the President at Jekyll will be made as pleasant and as informal as possible. No receptions will be given. Mr. McKinley and the others will be treated during their stay as a part of the island's large family. The President and party are quartered in the cottage of Frederick Baker, who is in Europe traveling.

To-day President McKinley enjoyed a full day of quiet rest in the delight of the fine drives of Jekyll Island. Politics did not enter into his day's doings, and night fell without any conference with Speaker Reed or any difference in the relations between the two Republican leaders as a result of their simultaneous presence on the island. The President's stay at Jekyll was a rest and fine, balmy atmosphere of the island. The only thing approaching a junction was an informal sort of reception in the Baker cottage about 1 o'clock, at which all the island colony was presented to the President and Mrs. McKinley. The President and Speaker Reed, who called rather late and spent a few minutes shaking hands with the President and chatting with him and the others present. The President will take another drive to-morrow morning and a ride over the sound waters on the revenue cutter Volcano, leaving here for Thomasville about 1 o'clock.

Read Out of Politics.
BOSTON, March 21.—A Globe interview with Hon. Ames L. Allen, secretary of Speaker Thomas B. Reed, at Alfred, Me., to-day contained the statement that "Mr. Reed will never again be a candidate for the presidency of the United States." Mr. Allen further said: "It is Mr. Reed's determination to withdraw from politics entirely. As to Mr. Reed's antagonism in connection with the McKinley administration, there is absolutely nothing in it. With regard to the war with Spain, Mr. Reed has been no more conservative than was President McKinley at the beginning. As to the present war in the Philippines, Mr. Reed is simply disgusted with it."

LYNCHING IN ARKANSAS.

Negro Murderer Taken from a Sheriff
and Swung from a Tree.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 21.—Last Saturday a prominent planter named James Stockton, of Little River county, Ark., was murdered by a negro named General Duckett. To-day Duckett surrendered himself, saying he was nearly strangled, as he had been in hiding in Red river bottoms since he committed the crime. He was taken to the office of Sheriff Johnson and there he was overtaken by a mob, who demanded the prisoner. Duckett was taken from the office and swung from a tree. He confessed to the crime before he was hung.

NUMBER 13,219

CUBAN SOLDIERS ONLY ONE-THIRD AS
MANY AS GOMEZ STATED.Instead of 42,000 Privates and Non-
commissioned Officers, There Are
but a Few in Excess of 15,000.

NONE IN SANTIAGO PROVINCE

ALL HAVE DISBANDED, ACCORDING
TO MAJOR GENERAL WOOD.Muster Rolls in Possession of Cuban
Officers, but Americans Have Made
a Careful Investigation.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY

MOTION MADE IN FAVOR OF DIS-
BANDING THE CUBAN ARMY.Accepting the \$3,000,000 Offered by
the United States as a "Gift" and
Dissolving the Assembly.

HAVANA, March 21.—The Cuban army has 12,219 men, all told. This number includes corporals and sergeants, but excludes commissioned officers. The figures are the result of official inquiry instituted under the direction of the department commanders of the United States military administration. The reports of governors of provinces are as follows: Santiago, none; Puerto Principe, 300; Santa Clara, 4,769; Matanzas, 2,250; Havana province, 2,450, which includes 350 in the city of Havana; Pinar del Rio, 3,500. General Gomez originally reported that there were 42,000 privates and noncommissioned officers. General Roloff, inspector general of the Cuban army, was to have presented an accurate muster roll to Governor General Brooke, but he has not done so. As a creature of the Cuban Military Assembly he has joined with it against General Gomez. His muster rolls, in whatever form they may be, have been given to Senator Rafael Portuondo, president of the executive committee of the Assembly, but the governor general has assurances that they will soon be turned over to him. Brigadier General Ernest Wood represents the military administration in distributing the \$3,000,000. It has not yet been decided whether the whole amount is to be distributed pro rata or \$100 given to each man and the remainder retained by the United States government.

The statement that there are no Cuban soldiers in the province of Santiago has caused considerable surprise here, as it was supposed there were many Cubans still in arms there. Nevertheless, this is the report of Major General Wood, the military governor. In to-day's session of the Cuban Assembly a motion was made in favor of disbanding the Cuban army and dissolving the Assembly with permission to the Cuban soldiers to accept gifts of money from the United States if they so desired. After considering the arguments of the speakers, the assembly decided to postpone discussion of the motion until Friday. Another motion was introduced in favor of improvements in the organization of the Cuban army, but the decision of the assembly was postponed until to-morrow. As a matter of fact, to-day's session was devoted almost entirely to questions of order arising out of the various motions made.

Senator Frederico Mora, civil governor of Havana, has issued a document in which he summarizes the laws regarding public gatherings and parades and attempts to show that he acted within the law in the course he took regarding the parade of March 12 in honor of General Gomez, a course which was primarily responsible for the ill feeling between police and people that ended in the bloody affair of last Monday and yesterday. Senator Mora says that the law is bad it should be repealed, but that so long as it is in force it should be observed.

Major F. Martinez, of the Cuban forces, who was shot last evening at the Hotel Inglaterra by Police Lieutenant Emilio Gassia, the former minister of the Rough Riders, is not expected to live. Captain has been placed in jail. His action is generally condemned as unwarranted and as due to his excitable temperament. Postmaster General Emory Smith spent five hours to-day with the governor general. At 3 o'clock the temperature was 67 degrees.

HAS NO FAITH IN CUBANS.

An Indian Who Thinks We Will Be
Forced to Keep the Antilles.Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
REDKEY, Ind., March 21.—E. B. Mooney, of this city, has received a letter from an old Cuban, who is now in the first Indiana, stationed at Camp Columbia, near Havana, Cuba, from which the following extract is taken:

"These devils down here are getting into a great row over General Gomez and the three millions that he bargained for with our government. They are as ready, almost, to fly at each other's throats as they were to set up the Spaniards a year ago, and it would not surprise me very much if they get into such a snarl that there will be cause for another intervention on the part of Uncle Sam. When the flag went up on the island of Cuba, I said to myself, 'I do not believe the flag will ever come down from over Cuba until the American government ceases to exist. I did not believe then, and I do not now, that these people can any more maintain a stable government, owing to the island's race and order than do the Central American States. Then Cuba has but one destiny—to be annexed to the United States. If we do not do it, it is a vast fertile island and of incalculable value to the United States. I believe, especially after we shall have built the Nicaraguan canal, I have no patience with those who would let this island go without managing the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. In heaven's name, what estimate does such a man put upon our people?'"

SAMPSON'S FLEET AT GUANTANAMO.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Guantamano, Cuba, says: "The United States cruisers New York and Brooklyn arrived here at 6 o'clock Saturday night, from Puerto Cortez. Other American war vessels here are the Indiana, Marblehead, Yankton and Eagle, the supply ship Lebanon and coal barge No. 2. The battle ship Texas engaged in target practice off Cienfuegos and here, using all her guns. The sea was smooth and excellent shots were made. Ten shots were fired from the turret guns and four hundred from the other guns, including the subcaliber pieces."

Men of the Marblehead, Brooklyn, Indiana and New York practiced as landing parties to-day. They had shore drill and are preparing targets for small arms practice. "Cuban bandits are causing some trouble by starting serious cane fires near Guantamano."

Porto Rican Official Resigns.
SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, March 21.—Senator Deyota, secretary of the interior in the colonial cabinet, has resigned on account of ill health and will be succeeded by Senator Atiles del Valle. Senator Acuna, the secretary of state, and other secretaries have announced their intention of visiting Washington next month. Governor General Henry approves of their so doing.

RUMOR DISCREDITED.

Little Foundation for the Report that
Penrose Will Make Way for Quay.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Friends alike of Senators Quay and Penrose in Washington refused to communicate the report received from Youngstown, Pa., that in case of the failure of the Pennsylvania Legislature to elect a senator to succeed Mr. Quay Senator Penrose will retire and the Governor of the State will appoint Quay, thus continuing him instead of Penrose as the only senator from Pennsylvania. Adherents of both senators here profess to be hopeful that there will be an election before the adjournment of the Legislature, which will not occur until the 20th of April. Senator Quay is now in Florida and Senator Penrose in Philadelphia.

Quay Eighteen Votes Short.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 21.—The fifty-fourth ballot for United States senator, taken to-day, resulted as follows: Quay, 25; Daboll, 17; Stewart, 6; Huff, 6; Rice, 2; Ritter, 1; Widener, 3; Store, 4; Irvin, 4; Tubbs, 2; Smith, 2; Grow, 1; all Republicans except Jenks, Democrat. Total votes, 211; necessary to a choice, 106; paired and not voting, 42. No election.

DECLINES TO TALK.

Wheeler Thinks He Has Said Enough
About the Santiago Fight.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who is at present in this city, refused to-day to discuss any further the subject of the battle of Las Guasmas. "I think," he said to a reporter, "the statement which I sent to the War Department and which the department has seen fit to publish, covers the whole ground of controversy. I am in too delicate a position to say anything further even if there were anything more to say. It was at least due to the officers in my division that the statement should be made and that those officers should not be allowed to rest under a cloud of misunderstanding."

ABDUCTED BOY FOUND

LITTLE GERALD LAPINER RECOVERED
BY HIS MOTHER.Three-Year-Old Who Was Stolen from
His Chicago Home a Year Ago—Alleged Kidnapers Arrested.

PAINEVILLE, O., March 21.—A startling sequel to the abduction of Gerald Lapiner, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lapiner, which occurred in Chicago May 20, 1888, developed here to-day. The boy, who was reported to have been recovered by his mother and the arrest of Mrs. Ann Ingersoll and John Collins, who live about a mile west of Painesville, at whose place the child was found, and where he had been kept since last June.

On the 20th of May Gerald Lapiner was abducted by a mysterious woman from in front of his parents' home, No. 453 Prairie avenue, in Chicago. The woman and child were traced for a short time and then all track of them was lost. A large reward was offered for the recovery of the child, and, although the Chicago police made every effort to bring the kidnapers to justice, nothing further could be learned. About two months ago a newspaper account of the abduction and the reward offered came under the notice of Mr. F. E. Ferris and his sister, Miss O. C. Ferris, neighbors of the Ingersolls. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris suspected that the little boy who had been at the residence of Mrs. Ingersoll since last June might be the missing child, and they entered into correspondence with the Chicago police.

After about two months' investigation and correspondence it was determined that the child was the missing Gerald Lapiner. Mrs. Lapiner was notified and she arrived here this morning to identify the little one. She was met at the station by Deputy Sheriff A. T. May, who has been in charge of the case here, and was taken in a closed car to the Ingersoll place, where Sheriff St. John went on ahead to prevent the escape of the abductors. Access to the house was gained through the rear door, and there, tied in a high chair, half-dressed, the boy was found. Both Mrs. Ingersoll and her husband were placed under arrest and were held for trial later in the day. Mrs. Ingersoll denies the charge of abduction and could not be induced to say anything about the case.

The hearing of the prisoners, which was set for this evening, was postponed Thursday morning. Sheriff St. John this evening received a dispatch from Chicago saying that an officer was on his way to take charge of the prisoners, who will probably be removed to that city as soon as requisition papers can be secured.

WILL LOSE A GIFT.

Grissold College Failed to Comply
with Conditions of a Trust.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Justice Kellogg in the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in an action brought by the American Church Missionary Society against Grissold College, Davenport, Ia., requesting the Supreme Court to direct the disposition of a trust fund which was given to the society by Louis Dean for the establishment of a theological professorship in Grissold College. The justice holds that for more than ten years the college has refused to provide the theological school or to maintain any seminary in which there was a theological department. He says that this neglect and abandonment on the part of the college must be interpreted as a refusal longer comply with the conditions of the trust and that this must operate as a voluntary surrender of all benefits under it.

NOVEL CALIFORNIA LAW.

All Articles in Newspapers Referring
to People Must Have Name Attached.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 21.—Gov. Gage has attached his signature to the Moreshead bill, requiring all articles published in the newspapers and periodicals of California, referring to individuals, to have the true name of the writer affixed. Telegraphic dispatches are, by special provision, exempt from this law.

DIVISION MADE

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.Whereby There Will Be No Further
Conflicts Over Territory in the Re-
gion of the Upper Nile.

FRONTIERS HAVE BEEN FIXED

AND BRITAIN IS TO RETAIN THE DIS-
PUTED BAHR-EL-GHAZEL.France to Be Permitted to Establish
Commercial Houses on the Nile
and Its Affluents.

GEN. KITCHENER'S DEFENSE

AGAINST THE CHARGE OF USELESS
SLAUGHTER OF DERVISHES.Destruction of the Prophet's Tomb
Justified—Little Belgium Also in
the Chinese Grab Game.

LONDON, March 21.—The convention between Great Britain and France, admitting their respective frontiers in the valley of the Nile, was signed to-night by the Marquis of Salisbury and the French ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, respectively. Broadly stated, the terms of the convention are as follows: The exact frontier from the northern line of the Belgian Congo to latitude 15 is to be determined by a mixed commission, it being agreed that Great Britain shall retain Bahr-el-Ghazal, with Darfur; France keeping Wadi (or Wady) west of Darfur; Bagirmi, south of Lake Chad; Kanem, north of Lake Chad, and generally speaking, the territory east and north of Lake Chad, lying north of the fifteenth parallel. The French sphere will extend south of the Tropic of Cancer to the western limit of the Liby Yan desert. The signatories agree to equality of commercial treatment from the Nile to Lake Chad and between the fifth and fifteenth parallels of latitude. The latter clause permits France to establish commercial houses on the Nile and its affluents. The signatories undertake to refrain from exercising political or territorial rights outside the frontiers fixed by the convention.